

Newport Mercury

VOLUME CLXI.—NO. 34

NEWPORT, R. I. FEBRUARY 1, 1919

WHOLE NUMBER 8,947



The Mercury.

PUBLISHED BY

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO
JOHN P. SANBORN, Editors.
A. H. SANBORN,

Mercury Building,

11 THAMES STREET,
NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established June, 1784, and is now in its one hundred and sixteenth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany, valuable armfuls of household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Local Matters.

THE BATTLE OF RHODE ISLAND

On the 6th page of this week's Mercury will be found a most excellent and readable account of what the Historian Bancroft styles the best fought battle of the Revolutionary War, the Battle of Rhode Island, fought on the 29th day of August, 1779. Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New Hampshire troops were engaged in this battle. General John Sullivan, afterwards governor of New Hampshire and United States Senator, commanded. Generals Greene and Varnum of Rhode Island were in command of different divisions of the Army. Many of the members of the Sons of the Revolution in this city are descendants of those who fought in that battle.

RAPID TRANSIT

When Private Halloran reached Fort Hancock on his return from France, he sent a letter to his wife, informing her that he had arrived in this country and that he would soon be home on a five days' furlough. He came home, stayed his five days and went back. Three days after his return to Fort Hancock the letter arrived. That may be called Government rapid transit.

Sergeant Edward H. Ball of this city, who enlisted at Fort Adams some eighteen months ago, has received an honorable discharge from the Army. His brother, Martin C. Ball, who enlisted in the Naval Reserves some months ago, and whose last station was Mare Island, San Francisco, Cal., has also received an honorable discharge and returned overland home. Both are the sons of Mrs. Annie F. Ball of this city.

The show window in the Mercury office has attracted much attention this week because of the display of German war relics brought back by Private James Halloran of this city. The collection includes a German rifle in perfect condition, a German gas bomb and German cartridges, including a few dûm dûm bullets. There are also two anti-aircraft shells. Private Halloran killed the German soldier who carried this equipment.

Councilman John J. Peckham of this city yesterday received a card from Lieut. Lawrence K. Ebbs, son of Col. Robert C. Ebbs, of this city. Young Ebbs is in the Cavalry branch of the U. S. Army, now the Army of Occupation in Germany. Lieut. Ebbs is stationed at present at Blichmack, Weissenburg, Germany. He reports himself well and happy.

Timothy Shea of this city, formerly an employee of the Newport Gas Light Company, is reported as having died from wounds in France.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

A special meeting of the board of aldermen was held on Tuesday evening to consider the matter of paying for the street lighting bills that have been held up since last summer because of the alleged failure to live up to the contract. The representative council passed a vote last summer directing that the bills be held until such time as the board of aldermen was satisfied that the contract was being fulfilled. Since that time, although the contracting company has made several requests for payment, the board has not been able to reach an agreement with them.

At the meeting on Tuesday evening Mr. Newbold, of the lighting contractors, came before the board and they had a heart to heart talk. The special committee, consisting of Aldermen Martin and Hanley, presented a written report showing how the tests had shown that the street lights were far below the required candle power until December, when the contract was apparently lived up to.

The tests showed the lights in November to be of 80 candle power, in November of 40 candle power, and in December of a trifle more than 50 candle power, 50 being the contract requirement. The committee recommended that something less than \$1,789.60 be deducted from the bills of the contractor.

Mr. Newbold argued the question at some length, and finally offered to allow \$500, but this was not satisfactory to the board. City Solicitor Sullivan was called upon, and said that while the board might be justified in making a reasonable compromise to avoid the expense of a lawsuit, he believed that the city had a good case and might even be able to recover something on the amounts that had been already paid if the case went into court. The matter was talked over at considerable length, and the offer of \$1,000 reduction was finally accepted by Mr. Newbold, and the aldermen voted to pay the bills on this basis.

The board of aldermen had a long and busy session on Thursday evening, there being prolonged discussions over the method to be adopted for handling the city ambulance, and also over the matter of granting a certain hackney license. In addition to these items, there was considerable routine business to be transacted.

Among the applications for public automobile license was one from John E. McGough, Jr. This caused considerable talk, as Alderman Williams wanted the matter laid over for further investigation in order to inquire further into the ownership of the automobile. It appeared that the applicant had been driving for a service man, and it was said that when the application was first put in the title of the car was in the name of an officer at the Fort. Other members of the board thought that it would be difficult to go back of the facts as they now appear of record and it was voted to grant the license, Alderman Williams voting in the negative.

The committee on City Ambulance, Aldermen Williams and Martin presented a comprehensive report, recommending that the ambulance should no longer be operated by the fire department, but that bids should be obtained from private parties for the care and operation. Specifications were brought in for the guidance of the bidder, and it was provided that all calls for the ambulance should go through the police department. There was no material objection to the committee recommendation, but there was a long discussion over the advisability of allowing the ambulance to go out of town to aid the emergency cases in the adjoining towns. The report was finally adopted and the city clerk was authorized to advertise for bids.

Much routine business was disposed of, including the granting of many licenses of various kinds. Monday, February 3, at 2 p. m. was fixed as the time for inspecting the fire department.

Tomorrow, Sunday, February 2, is Candlemas Day and it will be well to "watch out" for the ground hog on that day. If he comes out and can see his shadow, then we are to have more winter. If, however, there is no shadow to be seen, we may consider the winter to be on the wane. However, as we have had little winter thus far it is safe to wager a small bet that ground hog or no ground hog we shall be treated to some winter before April.

The recreation hut of the Jewish Welfare Board at Coddington Point was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on Thursday afternoon, in the presence of a large gathering. Governor Breckman was present and made the first address.

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ST. PAUL'S LODGE

The annual communication of St. Paul's Lodge, No. 14, F. & A. M., was held in the Masonic Temple on Monday evening, with the largest attendance on record. Most Worshipful E. Tudor Gross of Providence, Grand Master of Masons of Rhode Island, District Deputy Arthur G. Newell of Pawtucket, and Arthur Whitehead of Pawtucket, Grand Master of Ceremonies, were present and after performing their duties in connection with the official ceremonies, gave interesting addresses. Before the business meeting a supper was served in the large assembly hall on the lower floor, at which 250 members of the fraternity were served, while an overflow of about 100 more were accommodated at local hotels and restaurants. A company of about 30 wives and daughters of members acted as waitresses at the dinner.

A feature of the evening was the completion of a quarter century of service as treasurer of the Lodge by Col. William J. Cozzens.

Admiral F. E. Chadwick

Rear Admiral French Ensor Chadwick, U. S. N., retired, one of the best known officers of the United States Navy, and a leading citizen of Newport for a number of years, died at his New York apartment Monday morning after a comparatively short illness. Although he had not been in good health for considerably more than a year, his condition was regarded as much improved when he left Newport the first of the year to spend the balance of the winter in New York, and his friends in this city did not know that he was seriously ill until the announcement of his death was received. He suffered an attack of paralysis in July, 1917, which left him in a greatly weakened condition and for a number of months his health improved but slowly. It was felt this winter that he was much improved, however, and he decided to go to New York with Mrs. Chadwick. While there he suffered an attack of pneumonia, from which he was unable to recover.

Admiral Chadwick had a splendid record in the Navy, and was well known throughout the country. After the destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor in 1898, he was a member of the board of inquiry into that disaster. On the breaking out of the war with Spain, he was in command of the cruiser New York, the flagship of Admiral Sampson, and did splendid service through the war. He had held many important appointments on commissions and in charge of bureaus, and all his work was done with efficiency and despatch. He was an author of note, having produced a number of valuable books, principally on naval topics, much of his writing having been done since he had been a resident of Newport.

Upon being retired from the Navy in 1906, Admiral Chadwick came to Newport to make his home, and at once took a deep and active interest in all that pertained to the city and its development. Being dissatisfied with municipal government in Newport, he was largely instrumental in the drafting and adopting of the present charter, which he sincerely believed would overcome all the defects of municipal government. He spent much of his time in the early days of the charter in describing its principles to other communities and was hopeful of having similar charters adopted in other places, but was unsuccessful. He served for a number of years as a member of the representative council, and was an earnest and sincere worker for the best interests of the city.

The remains were removed to his birthplace in West Virginia for interment. He is survived by a widow, who has also been an active worker for Newport and its various activities.

HENRY T. PROBERT

Mr. Henry T. Probert, a well known dog fancier and proprietor of the Prescott kennels, died very suddenly at his home on Sheffield avenue on Wednesday. He had been out in the morning, but had complained of not feeling well and had returned to his home to rest. He had hardly gotten into the house when death came, being due to an embolism. His physician was summoned and responded within a few minutes, but life was extinct.

Mr. Probert was well known throughout the city, being interested in many lines of activity. As proprietor of the Prescott kennels and a regular attendant at the annual Newport dog show, he came into contact with dog fanciers from all over the country. For a number of years he had been one of the enumerators of the school census of Newport, and had just completed his duties for this year. He was supervisor in the Second Ward on election days, and was also one of the registrars in that ward at the draft registrations of 1917 and 1918.

He is survived by a widow and one son, Henry C. Probert.

QUICK PAYMENT

Mr. Thomas A. Spencer, who died in Philadelphia a few weeks ago, and

Mr. Charles A. Wood, who died in

this city a week or more ago, were

each members of Malbone Lodge, New

England Order of Protection. This

week, the Order through the trustees

of Malbone Lodge has paid the son

of Mr. Spencer \$2,000 and the widow

of Mr. Wood \$3,000, the amount for

which each was protected in the New

England Order. The promptness

with which these claims were paid is

commendable.

Two of the large houses on the

Gammell tract on the Cliffs, Ocean

Lawn, have been entered by outsiders

lately. The residences of Mrs. Safe

and Mrs. Slater both showed evi-

dence of intruders, who are supposed

to have been amateurs.

Beer is soon to be ten cents a

glass. How sad!

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PRIVATE TURNER DISCHARGED

At the request of friends in this city, Governor Breckman has interested himself in the case of Patrick G. Turner of Newport, who has been suffering from a wound in his leg that refuses to heal. Private Turner has been under treatment in various Army hospitals since his return to this country, but has been anxious to obtain his discharge from the Army and be returned to his home, where he believes that his treatment will be more beneficial than in the Army hospitals. Through the efforts of Governor Breckman, orders were issued for the discharge of Private Turner on Friday.

Private Turner was wounded severely in the famous battle of Chateau Thierry, and has since been in an uncomfortable condition. He has had little use of one leg because of the open wound that refuses to heal. Incidentally Private Turner had received no pay from the Government for his services in the Army.

CHARGED WITH STEALING MAIL

George A. Stone was arraigned before United States Commissioner Cornelius C. Moore on Wednesday, charged with stealing mail from the United States government, and after a hearing was adjudged probably guilty and bound over in the sum of \$1,000 to await the action of the federal grand jury. The government claimed that the defendant stole a letter mailed by Mrs. Lieber to Tisdall containing a check in payment of a bill. The check was later sent to the Tisdall store by a messenger. The defendant claimed that he found the letter on the street, and that as the address was not distinguishable he was obliged to open it to find who it was for.

On the same day two men were arraigned for bringing in liquor into the barred zone, and both were adjudged probably guilty and bail fixed for their appearance before the federal grand jury.

PETERSON-SISSON

The wedding of Miss Gladys Sisson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sisson, to Mr. Nils G. Peterson, took place at the home of the bride's parents on Mill street on Wednesday evening, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Emery H. Porter, D. D., in the presence of a number of relatives and friends. The bridal gown was of white French voile, trimmed with satin, with a silk net veil trimmed with lace. The bride carried a shower bouquet of white roses.

The bride was Miss Grace Symes Johnson of Philadelphia. The groom was attended by Mr. Henry C. Wilkinson as best man. Following a reception, Mr. and Mrs. Peterson left on the New York boat for a wedding trip, being given a hearty send-off.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY

The annual meeting of the Charity Organization Society was held in the Rogers High School Hall on Monday evening with a good attendance. President Darius Baker presided, and the principal address of the evening was made by Dr. Edward T. Divine of Columbia University. The various annual reports were read, showing generally an encouraging condition in Newport.

Rev. Emery H. Porter, D. D., Colonel Edward A. Sherman, Rev. Edward A. Higney, Mrs. Livingston Hunt, and Mr. George H. Bryant were

The THIRTEENTH COMMANDMENT.

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RUPERT HUGHES

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MARTIN & BROTHERS

PRINTERS

To be Mrs. Tom Duane; to step into the society of society; to lift her father and mother from a position of meekness in Cleveland to a post of distinction in New York; to solve at once all the hateful, loathsome, befitting riddles of money; to be the bejeweled and feted and idolized wife and mistress of this young American grand duke; to buy that impossible trousseau, or better; to live in New York palace instead of a flat; to go about in her own limousine instead of an occasional taxicab; to be fortune's darling instead of a member of the working classes, struggling along with bent neck under a yoke beside a discouraged laboring man!

When the car reached her building she was resolved to see Duane no more. She could not tell him so. After all, he had been everything that was courtesy and charity. It would hardly have been polite to treat him with absolute indifference. Duane got down and helped her out and took her to the door, which was locked at this late hour. While they waited for the doorman to answer the bell, she was paying him his wages:

"You are wonderfully kind. I had a wonderful evening. You saved my life."

She had said more than she intended—not more than he had earned.

"Then may I call soon?"

"Of course."

"Tomorrow?"

"I—well, I'll let you know."

"Fine! Telephone me at—. I'll write it out for you. I'm not often at



She Stared at Her Image in the Mirror.

the club where you found me, and my number isn't in the book." He wrote on his card his telephone address and gave it to her as the doorman ap-peared.

He murmured, "Don't forget." She murmured, "I won't." Both said "Good night." Then the doorman gathered her in and hoisted her to her lowly eyrie. It was very different from where she would have gone as Mrs. Duane.

But when she was in her room she tore his card to pieces—after she had looked at it. She stared at her image in the mirror. She hated what she saw there.

She vowed to break her promise to Tom Duane. She vowed to forget his telephone number. But it danced about in the dark long after she had closed her eyes.

The next morning she overslept even beyond the extra hour the Chivvises permitted themselves and the stranger within their gates on Sundays.

When Daphne appeared at breakfast, trying not to yawn, Mrs. Chivvis greeted her with a voice as cold and dry as the toast, and as brittle:

"You were rather late getting in last night—or this morning, rather."

Daphne's answer was not an explanation, but it was better:

"Oh, I know it, Mrs. Chivvis, but I lost my position last night. Yes! I played the principal part and killed it, and now I'm not going on the stage any more."

Mrs. Chivvis was touched. "You poor child! It really is—just too bad!" She pondered, then she brightened: "I'm sorry you're disappointed, but I'm glad you're not to be in the theater. It must be very wicked."

"It's mighty difficult," said Daphne.

Mrs. Chivvis thought a moment more, then she said:

"Did I tell you?—No, I don't believe I did—you were away—but Mr. Chivvis gets his vacation next week. He's got to take it when his turn comes. The man who was going now couldn't be spared, so we have to leave Tuesday. I'm going, of course, so I can't give you your meals. You can get your breakfasts in the kitchette. Of course I'll allow off whatever is right!"

"Oh," Daphne said. "I'll be all right, I guess."

Daphne had not realized how much she depended on Mrs. Chivvis till now. She was to be left alone at the very time when she was most in need of

have a regular allowance in cash every week."

"All right!" said Bayard. "We'll try that—next week."

Daphne was not told what all this talk was about, but she made a fair guess, though she pretended not to.

She told about her failure and her future and Lella praised her courage and her optimism. They dined cheerfully and Bayard decided that the best preparation for the hard work ahead of him would be an evening of gayety. He invited his wife and his sister to go with him to the Winter Garden, where the typical "Sunday concert" of New York was given.

CHAPTER XIV.

Then the Chivvises came back from their vacation unexpectedly early. They had found the hotels expensive and Mr. Chivvis was afraid that his job would be snatched from him if he were not there to hold it down.

Clay called on Daphne that evening and the Chivvises retreated to their own room. But as they could be overheard it was evident that they could overhear, and the lovers found no chance to say any of the things that frightened their souls.

One evening Daphne said to Clay in as low a voice as he could hear: "Mrs. Chivvis is growing uneasy, honey, about our being together every evening. I told her we were engaged, but she didn't seem convinced. Perhaps you would let me wear that beautiful engagement ring again. I was a fool at learning Daphne's decision to resign; the former understudy had come back from the road, he said, and would resume her work. He begged Daphne to accept the inclosed check for two weeks' salary in lieu of the usual notice, and hoped that she would believe him faithfully hers.

Daphne felt a proud impulse to return the fifty dollars. She wrote a letter to go with it. She looked again, and saw it was the first money she had ever earned. She hated to let it go. She decided to frame it and keep it to point to in after years as the beginning of her great fortune.

Late in the afternoon, when the western sky was turning into a loom of crimson tapestries almost as rich as her own dreams, she went to her brother's apartment.

There the New Girl found the Old Woman in the throes of finance. Lella had brought her check book and her bank book to her husband. Her affairs were in a knot.

He laughingly offered to help her. She was hurt by his laughter, but not half so deeply as he was by his discovery of her monetary condition. He had established her bank account in a mood of adoration, a precious sacrifice on the altar of love. She had not cherished it, but scattered it heedlessly. And money was peculiarly precious now in the final agonies of the hard times, when only the fittest of the fittest could survive the last tests. Credit was the water cask, and dollars were the hard biscuits of a boatload of survivors from a wreck. Land might be reached if they held out, but self-denial was vital.

Bayard gazed at Lella with wondering love and terror. She was both divinity and devil in his eyes. He groaned:

"Are you trying to wreck me? You know how hard I'm working and how much I need money in my business and how much it means to your future, but you won't stop buying and charging and burning my poor little earnings. We discharged a stenographer yesterday because we wanted to save her salary of fifteen dollars—and here's a check for a pair of shoes for you that cost sixteen."

"But tell me one thing more before I'm carted off to Bloomingdale in a straitjacket. Why, in heaven's name, why—admitting you just had to have that pitiful little pair of shoes—why, when you wrote the check, didn't you subtract it from your balance instead of adding it? I ask you!"

"Oh, did I do that?" she asked, looking over his shoulder. "So I did!" and she put her cheek close to his and giggled.

He shook his head in imbecile infatuation, and drew her around into his arms.

That was what Daphne overheard when the maid let her in. She found Lella resting in Bayard's lap.

Bayard did not tell Daphne what his conference with Lella had been. He simply closed the check book and the bank book and said to Lella: "I'll send the bank my check for thirty-eight cents and ask 'em to close their account. They'll be mighty glad to do it."

"And so will I," said Lella. "It was awfully hard work keeping track of

Bayard and Lella had more money to spend, and they made ambitious voyages. But Daphne and Clay must swelter with the other stay-at-home millions. Clay denied himself even the two weeks' vacation allotted to him.

Bayard took his, however, and carried Lella off to Newport, where they boarded bummily, if expensively.

While they were gone, at their suggestion, Daphne moved down into their apartment. It was large and beautiful, and, as Clay said, it was "not infested with Chivvises."

Now and then Clay quarreled with Daphne because of her obstinate determination to have a trade of her own. Then they made up. And quarreled anew—lovers' quarrels, summer storms that break the sultry tension of the air and make peace endurable.

Bayard came back alone. Lella had decided that it was better for her health to stay at Newport till the cooler weather came and her summer wardrobe had been worn out.

So Bayard joined the army of town-tied husbands, the summer widowers. He went back once a week on furlough to spend a Newport Sabbath with his wife. He became one of the Friday-night-to-Monday-morning excursionists. There was leisure enough in his office.

He insisted on Daphne's keeping her room in his apartment, and of evenings he affixed himself to her and Clay and made their company a crowd. But they welcomed him as a chaperon of a sort. Also, he paid his way with liberality, except for occasions when he was most in need of

in" from the ocean and played havoc with the throng. So upon the era of good feeling and democratic equality and civilized peace the European war backed in from nowhere.

A young man from Serbia shot a grand duke of Austria, and the world heard of Sarajevo for the first time, but not the last. The bullet that slew the Austrian heir multiplied itself as by magic into billions of missiles. A young Shoemaker from Bavaria, to his great surprise, killed an old Belgian schoolteacher he had never heard of. The schoolteacher fell into a ditch still clasping his umbrella. The shoemaker moved on with a strange appetite for shooting.

Refugees in hordes filled the roads with a new Pan-Pacific exodus. So many children plodded along in hungry flight that Herod might have been hunting down the innocents again.

With the moral cataclysm went a financial earthquake. The European exchanges flung their doors shut. The American exchanges tried to keep their shop windows open, but had to close them down.

Bayard Kip was among the first casualties. Before he could put in a stop-order his margins were gone. He had said that prices, having struck bottom, could go no lower. Now the bottom itself was knocked out.

Prices stopped falling, at last because of the closing of the markets. Europe established a general moratorium. America established one of sentiment. Everybody owed somebody else, and everybody gave tolerance because everybody needed it.

Night fell on the commercial world, a night illumined by horrors unknown before. Bayard's factory could not meet even its diminished pay roll. The president of the concern could not borrow a penny at the bank of which he was a director. The factory shut down, sending all its workmen into the hordes of the unemployed. The office forces were reduced to a minimum and the salaries of the minimum further reduced. Clay was thrown out of even his half-job and Bayard was put on half-pay.

Bayard's sober thoughts concerned themselves with extricating himself from the wreckage. It was not possible to debarass himself of everything. He could not give up his expensive apartment. It was leased for a year and a half more. He could not dismiss his expensive wife; she was leased for ninety-nine years. He could not give up his character, his costly tastes, his zeal for front, the unimportance of a good facade.

The instinct of lovable blust was seen in his telegram to Lella: "He wanted her home to comfort him, now that he had no business for her to hamper. Besides, he could not afford to keep her at Newport. Out of his ominously small funds he telegraphed her a liberal sum to pay her bills and her railroad fare and parlor car fare. He met her and found her astonishingly beautiful in her millionaire attire.

He had paid cash for what merchandise he bought and demanded special discounts for it. In time the many minkles made a muckie. He had five thousand dollars' worth of bonds in his safe deposit box.

And then he married—pawned himself at the marriage shop. He kept his hoard a secret from Lella.

Now he saw a chance to use the talents that he had buried in a napkin. He filled the ears of Clay and Daphne with his market jargon. He was as unintelligible to Daphne as a mad Scot taking golfese.

"Look at Q. & O," he would say; "sold at eighty-five a year ago. Friend of mine bought it. People who were in the know said it was going up. It ought to have gone up, but it didn't. Dropped slowly and sickeningly to forty-three. Today it is forty-six. If I had gone into the market the other day with five thousand dollars and snapped it up at forty-three I'd have cleaned up three hundred and a half in no time."

"First, catch your five thousand dollars," said Clay.

"I've caught it," said Bayard. "I've had it all along."

"You have!" Clay groaned. "If I'd known that I'd have borrowed it to get married on."

"Not in a million years," said Bayard. "When I've made a killing with this money I'll make you all a present, but you couldn't pry this out of me with a crowbar. I wish I knew where to borrow more. If you enlarge any money, Clay, don't you spend it in matrimony. A fellow can get married any time, but it's only once in ten years that you can climb aboard a market after a panic and ride in with the tide."

He went to his safe deposit vault, took out his bonds, carried them to the vice-president of his bank, and borrowed all that he could raise on the securities. The bonds had fallen below par on account of the depression, but Bayard was granted 80 per cent of their face value, minus 30 days' discount at 5 per cent.

His anemic bank account was suddenly swollen by three thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine dollars and eighteen cents.

He sought out a broker, a college friend whom he could trust, to advise him honestly. They conferred on the stocks to buy. The old dilemma could not be escaped: those that offered the most profit offered the most risk. To buy on margin was further danger with promise of further profit.

Yet, after all, Bayard felt, to buy outright, however wise, was tame. Even if he doubled his money he would have only eight thousand in place of his four. And eight thousand was no fortune.

The question of what stocks to bet on was a thrilling one, requiring a long war council, but at length the disposition was made and he gave his broker the command to go forward.

The market crept up and up. Bayard turned his profits back into his speculation. He was growing rich. He was planning works of lavish charity, works of art, the purchase of a great reserve fund of securities. Some years before, when President Taft was inaugurated, every omen was fine. The weather bureau promised fair weather. There was not a hint of storm anywhere upon the continent. And then a blizzard "backed

time, but there were expenses that he could not charge, and even the wad of money she had smuggled out of Newport did not last long. Other people were no more willing to pay him than he. Money that were owed to him he could not collect. He could not respond to the multitudinous appeals for charity. This was a real shame in times of such frantic needs. He could not do any of the honorable, pleasant things that one can do with money. He had to do many of the dishonorable, toothsome things one could without money must do.

In his desperation Bayard's thoughts reverted to his original rescuer, his father. He never appealed to the old man in vain. Bayard had often promised himself the delight of sending home a big check as a subtraction from his venerable debt. But it was a promise easy to defer, in the face of all the other temptations and opportunities. His father never pressed him, never expected a return of the money he had been investing in the boy. For a child is a piece of furniture bought on the installment plan to go into somebody else's house as soon as it is paid for.

Bayard put off the appeal to his father as long as he dared, but at last down to the hateful felter. He hated to trouble his poor old dad at such a time (he wrote with truth); but his very life depended on raising some immediate money. He was young and husky and he would be on his feet in a jiffy. He would pay back every cent in a short while, even if he had to borrow it of some one else. Anyway, in a few weeks the panicky conditions would be over and business would return to the normal. He knew, he wrote, that "Old Reliable Kip" could perform his usual miracle and get blood from some of those Cleveland turnips.

He was so sure of his father that he ended his letter with an advance payment of thanks. This was the first payment he had made in advance for a long time.

He sealed the letter, put a special delivery stamp on it, and took it to the branch post office so that it would reach Cleveland without fail the next morning.

When he got back to the house there was a telegram from home.

"Leaving beaver due tomorrow a.m., don't meet me but be home just see you important mamma well love."

The next morning Bayard rose before time to meet his father at the train. And Daphne went to the Grand Central station with him. She ran to her father and flung her arms about him, and Bayard begged him and carried his suitcase for him. It was no time to be tipping a porter. Nor to be making use of taxicabs with the jitney subway at hand. Bayard lugged his father's suitcase along Fifty-ninth street. The hall-boy, who had not been tipped for some days, observed a strict neutrality. He was feeling the pinch, too.

When breakfast was ended Wesley noted that Lella herself carried the dishes.

When the table was clear she closed the door on the two men and said:

"We'll leave you two alone to talk business."

The two men regarded each other askance, as uneasily as two wrestlers:



She Ran to Her Father and Flung Her Arms About Him.

circling for a hold. Wesley was the first to speak. He said:

"Well, my boy!"

"I wrote you a long letter last night, dad," Bayard said.

"You did? What about?"

Bayard had guessed the situation; he saw the cruel joke of it. He thought he could dull the edge with mockery. He snickered, rather cravenly:

"I wrote to ask you to lend me some money. I guess I wasted the postage."

"And I guess I wasted the fare over here. I thought I oughtn't have taken a berth in the sleeper, but your mother insisted—said I'd not been feelin' any

Established by Franklin in 1734

The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

Office Telephone 131
Home Telephone 149

Saturday, February 1, 1919



Our boys "over there" are to be sent home at the rate of three hundred thousand a month.

Food prices are still tending downwards at wholesale. The retailers are still charging old prices.

Yesterday was the Chinese New Year. There are quite a number of Chinamen in Newport and the day was quietly observed by them.

Congress proposes to pass a law prohibiting immigration to this country for four years after the war, except from Cuba, Mexico, Canada and Newfoundland.

The city of Newport is again in the market for a temporary loan. Seventy-five thousand dollars are asked for at 5 per cent., to mature September 3, 1919.

Many Germans are desirous of becoming American citizens. If not stopped by stringent emigration laws they will come to this country in droves during the next year.

The Washington Post has nominated McAdoo, Hughes or Taft as the Presidential leaders of the two great parties in 1920. Here is betting the price of a near beer drink that neither of the three will be selected.

Forty-four states have now adopted the Federal prohibition amendment, leaving only four that have not yet acted upon it. Two of the four, Rhode Island and Connecticut, are in the New England list. The law will become operative on Jan. 16, 1920.

The floating another bond bill, this time for five billions dollars, looks like a giant undertaking in view of all that has heretofore been raised, and much of it wasted. It is believed that the rate of interest on the new loan will not be less than four and one-half per cent. Many bankers seeing the difficulties ahead recommend a five per cent. rate.

There is universal complaint over the Government management of the telegraph and telephone lines. Congress is going to take a hand in the matter and will order all the lines returned to the owners December 31st next, if not sooner. The taking over of these lines after the war was over, was one of the vagaries of this government that has no explanation.

The chances to visit Europe this summer and view the destruction caused by the Huns are very slim. Passenger vessels will be busy in transporting soldiers from Europe to all parts of the world, and in any event visitors will not have a satisfactory time 'till it until peace is finally declared, and the wisest man would not care to predict when that will be.

President Wilson has removed the ban on making "near beer." Wonder how much difference there will be between that and the real article? In many of the Southern states after the so-called dry act was passed, the only difference was in the label. The denizens of many of the Southern states openly stated that prohibition in their section was only meant for the negroes. A white man could get all he wanted if he had the money.

Wednesday, February 12, is Grand Army Flag Day. It is also Lincoln's Birthday. It will be appropriately observed this year as usual by the Grand Army of the Republic and the children of the public schools. Commissioner of Public Schools, Walter E. Ranger, has gotten out a handsome program for that occasion. It contains a fine portrait of President Lincoln and much interesting reading besides.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The State Legislature has not yet begun to be really busy, but the organization has finally been completed by the appointment of all committees, and several of the more important have a number of matters now under consideration. The Governor has made a number of appointments to State offices, as required by law, and these have been confirmed by the Senate, among them being that of J. Alton Barker of this city as a member of the Inland Fish Commission, to succeed the late Daniel B. Fearing.

The Senate committee on special legislation has voted to report the resolution providing for the approval of the prohibitory amendment to the Federal Constitution, and this will probably reach the floor of the Senate next Tuesday. Whether or not it will be passed by the Senate is as yet an open question.

The House has already had several encounters with the property qualification, but the bill still remains in committee.

GOOD ADVICE FROM AN EXPERT

Judge Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, says:

"A little courage comes in handy in peace times as well as in war. When the United States went to war the business men of the country devoted their energies to winning the war. And the war was won."

"Why not face peace with the same spirit? Certainly there is nothing terrifying in the present situation. We have more money, more men, and a greater demand for goods than ever before in the history of the country."

"Depression is largely psychological. If the business men of the country would get down to business and stop worrying over things which are not likely to happen, they would be doing a great service to themselves and the country as a whole."

"Why should there be any talk of unemployment? The country was never more in need of its workers than now, and it will use all the workers it can get. I do not think there is going to be any permanent or menacing unemployment problem."

"Our country has never been so prosperous as it is now. We have resources of 15 billions of dollars annually coming out of the ground—more than we ever had before; we have more than 16 billions of dollars of cash in our banks; we are a creditor nation to the extent of \$16,000,000,000 or more. We are in an era of prosperity hitherto undreamed of."

"What we need is simply to get to work and not talk about unemployment. Psychology has a good deal to do with it. Pessimistic talk will do more to bring about unemployment than to prevent it."

"We don't need any boomerang. Business will take care of itself. This time of year is always cleaning up time. It is not necessary for industry to do more than the demand requires. Business is going to boom itself without any help from anybody. There is no doubt about that."

MAY WITHDRAW FORCES FROM RUSSIA

Report has it that the American force at Archangel is to be withdrawn, and if there is to be any further police duty to perform in that country troops of European countries will attend to it. That information comes as a great relief to the people of Wisconsin and Michigan, from which states most of the young men in the Russian expedition were taken. Most harrowing stories are related of the privations and sufferings of those soldiers, and the impression is widespread that it was quite unnecessary to send them there in the first place or keep them at Archangel after the capture of that port had been accomplished. Secretary Baker complacently tells the country that he has heard no complaints concerning the Russian situation. If that is true, it is only because the letters from sorrowing mothers addressed to him have found their way into the waste basket instead of being laid upon his desk. It is only too apparent that if our small force is retained at that isolated spot it must be reinforced to prevent extermination by the Bolsheviks. The demands of Republicans in the Senate and House that the boys be withdrawn at once appear to have reached the ears of the Powers that be, and their return to more civilized surroundings is promised.

STILL BURIED

Gen. Leonard Wood has been sent to Chicago to take command of the Central Department. The officer whom he succeeds is transferred to Governor's Island in charge of the Eastern Department. Before the war and before it was divided up into the Northeastern, the Southeastern and Eastern Departments the post at Governor's Island was the most important assignment of the kind in the country. While the Republicans were in power that station was considered of sufficient consequence to assign the senior major general of the Army to its command, and Gen. Wood presided over the Department of the East for two years. His humiliation since Mr. Wilson became Commander-in-chief of the Army is a familiar story, of which the General's present assignment to the comparatively unimportant Central Department is but the latest chapter.

ADMINISTRATION INEFFICIENCY

Secretary Baker recently reported that complete lists of casualties had been sent to Washington, and that 1,000 clerks were busy in getting them out. The daily casualty list at the time contained about 500 names, which shows that two clerks, by applying themselves attentively to their duties, managed to get out together one name each day. But Mr. Baker announced that 1,000 more clerks would be added to the force with a view to speeding up the final casualty reports. With 2,000 employees bending their energies to that end the public may reasonably expect a daily list of 1,000 names until the entire number are printed. Some efficiency!

ONE-MAN DELEGATION

There is one thing President Wilson may be assured of—no member of his peace commission will have any views on any subject in conflict with his own. Whenever the President takes a whiff of snuff, all the members of his commission will promptly sneeze.

PUT PEP IN POSTAGE

New Yorker suggests that if Col.

Roosevelt's picture were to be placed on our postage stamps it might tend

to infuse new life into a moribund

and disgracefully conducted department of the Government.

GOVERNMENT BREAKDOWNS

A few of the most glaring instances of departmental breakdowns in Washington are here enumerated:

"War Department. (1) The airplane fiasco—23,000 airplanes promised our troops by July 31 of last year. About 1,000 planes of American manufacture delivered, reported by the commander of the American aero squadron at Verdun to be fire traps. About \$1,500,000,000 appropriated for this program.

(2) Nearly \$5,000,000 appropriated for ordnance. Pershing's report gives only 109 seventy-fives delivered up to cessation of hostilities. No guns of large caliber delivered.

(3) Immense appropriation for gas shells. Reports show first American gas shells arrived on the front line following the signing of the armistice.

(4) Inability to meet requirements for uniforms, field glasses and many other articles of equipment, compelled the department to make requisitions on Great Britain and France.

(5) Pay to soldiers overdue on an average of six months. Private benefits held in this country to succor unpaid. Stranded soldiers returned from Europe. Financial bureau of War Department utterly demoralized and unable to say when claims can be liquidated. Secretary Baker hypocritically blames Congress, although Congress appropriated \$201,544,279 for pay of officers, and \$776,488,721.04 for enlisted men of the line, and the deficiency appropriation act of November 4th appropriated an additional \$693,327,151 for the pay of officers, enlisted men, and nurses.

(6) Demobilization program demoralized. Commands and counter-commands reported emanating from department daily. Status of discharged soldiers wearing uniforms undetermined, one consequence of which is a fearful amount of drunkenness reported, notably in St. Louis, which is not supplied with military police.

(7) Department unprepared to take care of wounded returning from front. See speech of Senator Chamberlain, D. C.

(8) Casualty reports in a fearful mess. Not yet all in. Many cablegrams incorrect. Cables clogged with details of dress and social functions of Wilson junketeers."

MIDDLETON

(From our regular correspondent)

Mrs. Michael M. Van Beuren of Sunnyfields Farm, won many prizes on Monday at the tenth annual show of the Pekinese Club of America, held at the Hotel Plaza of New York. Her dog, Chang Chio of Sunnyfields Farm, an American bred dog on the prize for the best of the show over 248 other dogs. Mrs. Van Beuren also won the award for the best American-bred Pekinese. Chang Chio of Sunnyfields Farm was the second American-bred dog in the history of the Club to win the prize first mentioned.

Mrs. B. W. H. Peckham entertained the Paradise Club at the regular meeting. The subject was "Our Sea Fighters." Among those who assisted with the program were Mrs. John Nicholson and Mrs. William Clarence Peckham. The Misses Gladys Peckham, Pauline Peckham and Eliza M. Peckham served refreshments.

News has been received of the death of Mrs. Thomas Gosford of New York, who was formerly Miss Olive Ermina Peckham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Eugene Peckham. She was well known here, having many relatives here. She is survived by her husband, a son Everett, her parents, and two sisters, Mrs. Roy Jennings of Quincy, Mass., and Mrs. Elton Peckham of Newport. Her death was caused by pneumonia following influenza.

Mrs. I. Lincoln Sherman entertained the Kings' Daughters at an all-day meeting recently. Luncheon was served and there was music on the Victrola. It was voted to send \$5 per year to St. Mary's Orphanage, in memory of deceased members.

Mr. Edward Petzka has returned home from a visit to relatives in Worcester, Mass.

Lieut. Thomas L. Sorrell, U. S. N., of Battleship Wyoming, has been visiting his family on South Aquidneck avenue. Lieut. Sorrell expects to leave for Cuba Jan. 30 and will be away for about three months.

The dance which was to have been given at St. George's School last Friday evening has been postponed until Washington's Birthday.

The roadbed on Brown's Lane is in such a bad condition that it is considered dangerous, and protest has been made to the town authorities. This is the only means of reaching St. Columba's Cemetery and is a much travelled road. Drivers of automobiles have had great difficulty in forcing their cars through the deep mud there.

Rev. C. B. Judge of New York City preached at the Berkeley Memorial Church on Sunday morning.

The lecture which was to have been given by Mr. Roberts on Sunday evening was postponed, as the slides for the lantern did not arrive. If they arrive in time the lecture will be given next Sunday evening.

The afternoon and evening of Friday were devoted to sewing for the Red Cross. Many ladies were present and a great deal of work was completed.

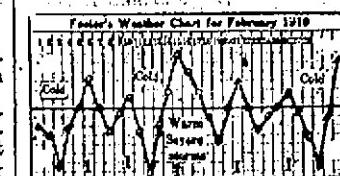
Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Peckham have been visiting in Boston.

Miss Juliet Schwartz has gone to Providence for an indefinite period.

Mr. and Mrs. George Sisson are both ill with influenza. Mrs. Lincoln Sisson, the former's mother, is helping to care for them.

Mr. and Mrs. Resceme Peckham have received news of their son, Roy Peckham, that he is well and is in Germany. This is the first news they have had since November.

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was held in the vestry of the Methodist Episcopal Church on Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. William Whitteman acted as hostess. There was a business meeting with Mrs. Fred P. Webber in charge, when Mrs. Stephen H. Congdon was elected to fill the unexpired term of the treasurer, Mrs. Rowland Frye, who has moved to Connecticut. Mrs. Walter S. Barker was chosen secretary in place of the regular secretary, who was absent because of illness in the family. Several other matters of business were

**WEATHER BULLETIN**

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, 1919.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbances to cross continent Jan. 30 to Feb. 3 and Feb. 5 to 9, warm waves Jan. 29 to Feb. 2 and Feb. 4 to 8, cold waves Jan. 31 to Feb. 4 and from Feb. 6 to 10. Temperatures of the week centering on Jan. 31 will average colder than usual on meridian 90°, earlier west of that line and later east of it. Of the week centering on Feb. 8 temperatures on that line will average warmer than usual. Feb. 1 to 8 precipitation will be less than usual, principally snow in snow sections.

Next warm waves will reach Vancouver about Feb. 7 and 12 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of Feb. 8 and 13, plains sections 9 and 14, meridian 90°, great lakes, middle Gulf states and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 10 and 15, eastern sections 11 and 16, reaching vicinity of New Foundland about Feb. 12 and 17.

On meridian 90° temperatures will go very low near Feb. 12, unusually high near 16, followed by severe storms and cold wave. Most precipitation of the month will result from these storms. The warm weather crossing continent and reaching meridian 90° about Feb. 15 will melt much of the snow then on the ground and freezing weather following will be good for winter grain. The storms will be at their greatest intensity near Feb. 17 and they will cause bad weather generally.

The big grain dealers succeeded in putting Chicago prices of grain down during the week ending January 18, but farmers were not inclined to let their grain go at the reduced prices. At these low prices the large sections that failed to produce sufficient grain, particularly corn, to supply their wants, should buy. My readers are advised that grain must go much higher before another crop is produced.

Attended to. Considerable sewing was done by the ladies. Later there were enigmas, conducted by Mrs. John Nicholson and Mrs. Isaac Peabody gave a short talk.

Mr. Resceme Peckham has leased his house to Miss Elizabeth B. Peckham of Newport, and she will take possession about the middle of February. Miss Peckham has leased her house at 31 Ayrault street to an officer in the Navy. Miss Peckham is a teacher in the Rogers High School, Newport.

Two boys were born to a Portuguese woman here this week. One of the children died.

The father died some time ago, a victim of influenza.

The family is in a very serious financial condition, as is another Portuguese family of a mother and four small children, the father in this case also having died recently of influenza.

Twins were born to a Portuguese woman here this week. One of the children died.

The father died some time ago, a victim of influenza.

The family is in a very serious financial condition, as is another Portuguese family of a mother and four small children, the father in this case also having died recently of influenza.

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SAYS BOLSHEVIKI MENACE AMERICA

Congress Is Told That Soviets Have Been Established In All Industrial Centers in U.S.

FAVORS ALIEN DEPORTATION.

Archibald Stevenson, Army Intelligence Officer, Tells Senate Committee That Country's Greatest Peril Now Is Anarchy.

Washington.—Bolshevism is spreading rapidly in the United States, Archibald Stevenson of New York, representing the Military Intelligence Service, told the Senate Judiciary subcommittee investigating German propaganda.

The Bolsheviks have established Soviets in nearly every large industrial center in the country, he testified. They have been organized to such a degree, he added, that they constitute "the greatest menace in the country today."

The idea of the soviet delegates, Mr. Stevenson stated, is to extend their influence until they can take over the government.

"The idea is to overthrow the government, is it?" asked Senator Overman, chairman of the committee.

"Precisely," answered Mr. Stevenson.

Leaders of the movement in this country are largely Russian, Mr. Stevenson said. He explained that the central idea of their organization was taken from the constitution of the soviet government of Russia. He produced a copy of it, which was read into the record.

Bolshevism, it was said, has been particularly active in the United States since the armistice was signed. One of its purposes, according to Mr. Stevenson, is to create a sentiment in this country against exacting harsh terms from Germany.

Mr. Stevenson mentioned John Reed, writer, as the official representative of the Russian Bolsheviks in the United States.

Recent outbreaks in Argentina were fomented by propaganda prepared in New York by the Industrial Union of North and South America, according to Mr. Stevenson. Other propaganda is prepared in Russia and sent to Latin-American countries to promote the cause of Bolshevism, he stated.

Mr. Stevenson suggested to the committee three remedies for the Bolshevik menace in the United States. First, he said, he would deport the chief agitators; second, he would suppress their seditious literature, and, third, he would launch a vigorous counter-propaganda with the keynote "Be Americans and for America."

Absolute Ban on Immigration Urged.

Washington.—Four years of absolute restriction against immigration from Europe, especially Germany, is necessary to prevent invasion of America by large numbers of the vicious and undesirable foreign elements, Representative Royal Johnson, Republican, of South Dakota, told the House Committee on Immigration. His views are based upon talks he had in Europe with German prisoners during his service as a lieutenant in the National Army, and impressions he gained from other sources while abroad.

Summarized, here are the classes of foreign immigrants which Mr. Johnson is convinced are intending to come to America in the near future unless legislation is enacted to prevent it:

Laboring classes released from the armies of Germany and the other central powers.

Adventurers who regard America as the most promising field for questionable enterprises, because of our vast wealth.

Denizens of the foreign underworld.

Favors Deportation of All Enemy Aliens.

Washington.—Four thousand and twenty enemy aliens were interned by the United States during the war, the department of justice informed the House Immigration Committee, which is considering a bill authorizing the deportation of these persons. Twenty-two hundred of them were merchant seamen and the others resident aliens. The committee later adopted a favorable report on the bill.

Bolshevik Chiefs Say Regime Is Bankrupt.

London.—Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik premier of Russia, and Leon Trotsky, minister of war and marine, speaking before the Moscow Soviet, confessed that the Bolshevik regime is bankrupt, especially regarding industrial production, finance and food, according to a *Helsingfors* dispatch to the Hall.

They said it was time that experts from the middle class were invited to co-operate with the soviets.

PARIS HAS CRIME WAVE.

Police and Detectives Are Sent From United States.

Paris.—With the rapid return to its normal peace time aspect Paris also records an increase in the number of crimes of all descriptions. Not only the French police force actively engaged in running down French criminals, but the American authorities here have had to call in the help of detectives and police officers from the United States to deal with gangs of criminals composed of deserters.

Major Peters of Boston has approved the order of the city council naming the open space at the junction of Columbus avenue, Centre and Old Beach streets—"Frederick J. Newton Square," in honor of the first resident of the neighborhood to lose his life in the service of the nation in the war against Germany.

CAPT. W. A. MOFFETT.

Commander of One of the World's Great Warships.



WORLD PEACE LEAGUE DECREED

Clemenceau Names Committees to Conduct Inquiries on Labor, Reparation and Transportation

TO DECIDE EX-KAISER'S FATE.

Delegates Made Known After Unanimous Adoption of World League Project—Delegates of Small Nations Quited.

Paris.—The peace conference weathered its first storm, and under the inspiration of a speech by President Wilson and skillful guidance by M. Clemenceau, the chairman, unanimously adopted resolutions declaring for a league of nations. The conference also went on record in favor of incorporating the league as an integral part of the general treaty of peace.

The draft calls for the appointment of a commission comprised of two representatives of the five great powers and five representatives of the other powers to inquire and report on the responsibility of the authors of the war.

Hindenburg, Ludendorff, Von Tirpitz and all the other sinister figures of the old militarism of Berlin are included in the all embracing scope of the inquiry ordered.

Premier Clemenceau has announced the following committees of the peace congress to conduct inquiries and make reports on particular features of the work to be done by the congress:

Responsibility of the War—Great Britain, Sir Gordon Hewart; France, Captain Andre Tardieu and Ferdinand Larnaudie; Italy, Vitorio Scialoia and Deputy Raimondo.

Reparation—United States, B. M. Baruch, John W. Davis and Vincent McCormick; Great Britain, William Morris Hughes, Sir John Simon and Baron Cunliffe; France, L. I. Klotz, L. P. Locheur and A. F. Lebrun; Italy, Antonio Salandra and General Badoglio; Japan, Baron Makino and Baron Nobuaki.

International Labor Legislation—United States, E. N. Hurley and Samuel Gompers; Great Britain, George Nicol Barnes and Ian Malcolm; France, M. Collard and L. P. Locheur; Italy, Signor Des Planches and Signor Cabral; Japan, M. Ochiai and M. Oka.

Regulation of Ports, Waterways and Railroads—United States, Henry White; Great Britain, Sir John Simon; France, Andre Volff and Albert Claveille; Italy, Signor Crespi and Signor de Martino; Japan, M. Yamakawa and Colonel Sato.

Robert Lansing, secretary of state, will be one of the two American members of the committee created by the peace conference to deal with the question of responsibility for the war.

LAND SEIZURE MUST CEASE.

Peace Conference Issues Warning Against Conquest by Arms.

Paris.—A series of international events of the highest order took form at meetings of the council of the great powers and the military commanders on all the fronts. These may be summed up as follows:

First.—The issuance of a solemn warning to the world that the possession of territory gained by force will seriously prejudice the claims of those who use such means and set up sovereignty of coercion. This declaration was framed by President Wilson.

Second.—The appointment of a commission of the highest military authority, including the British minister of war, Marshal Foch, General Diaz and General Tasker H. Bliss, to carry forward early demobilization and establish proportionate allied and associated forces on the western front.

Third.—Discussion of territorial claims on conquered German colonies, with hearings of interest to Australia, New Zealand and South Africa on German East Africa and the German island groups of the Pacific.

WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

PITH OF THE VICTORY NEWS

A commission representing the associated governments was appointed to elaborate a constitution for the league of nations, including its prerogatives. The delegates follow:

For the United States, President Wilson and Col. Edward M. House; for Great Britain, Lord Robert Cecil and Gen. Jan Christian Smuts; for France, Leon Bourgeois and Ferdinand Larnaudie, dean of the faculty of law of the University of Paris; for Italy, Premier Orlando and Vittorio Scialoia; for Japan, Viscount Chinda and Kochi.

The supreme war council sends wireless warning throughout the world against the forcible seizure of territory or the disposition of which it will have final decision. The warning is expected to check national greed in certain parts of Europe and Asia.

Lord Robert Cecil, British advocate of the League of Nations, says good will must be depended on to make the league efficient and outlines a part of the British program.

All soldiers may remain in the U. S. army until they find work if they so desire.

Capt. James Porter and the nine members of the crew of the British barkentine John, rescued about 100 miles southwest of Cape Race after the sails on the ship had been torn to ribbons in a hurricane were brought into Boston by the British steamer Bayona.

MISS JULIA DAVIS

Daughter of U. S. Ambassador to Great Britain.



Increasing Power of Unity

Let us all pull together with a strong hand until the tremendous task that we have before us has been completed. There is much for every one to do. Many who cannot serve on the battle field can conserve and save.

Your account is invited.

4 per cent interest Paid on Participation Accounts.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY

OFFICE WITH NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY

Deposits made on or before November 15th, draw interest from November 1st.

THE SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT

196th Dividend.

The trustees of this institution have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of four per cent per annum payable on and after January 18th, 1919.

G. P. TAYLOR, Treas.

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS MADE ON THE PREMISES

SIMON KOSCHNY'S SONS

Manufacturing Confectioners

232 Thames Street

Branch, 16 Broadway,

NEWPORT, R. I.

CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECTION

All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY

INDIVIDUAL ICES AND SHERBETS

All Orders
Promptly
Attended to.

CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY
TELEPHONE CONNECTION

All Goods
are Pure
Absolutely

Charter 1565

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF Reserve District No. 1

At Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, at the close of business on December 31, 1918.

RESOURCES

	Dollars Cts.
1. Loans and discounts including rediscounts, (except those shown in b and c.)	\$541,359 6
2. Overdrafts, secured \$701.60	701.60
3. U. S. bonds other than Liberty Bonds, but including U. S. certificates of indebtedness	
a. U. S. bonds to secure circulation (par value)	160,000 00
f. U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged	10,000 00
4. Liberty Loan Bonds	110,000 00
a. Liberty Loan Bonds, 3 1/2, 4 and 4 1/2 per cent unpledged	23,150 00
e. Bonds (other than U. S. bonds) pledged to secure U. S. deposits	75,000 00
g. Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including Total bonds) securities, etc., other than U. S. bonds	65,000 00
Total bonds securities, etc., other than U. S. bonds	138,944 60
5. Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent subscription)	193,964 50
6. Equity in banking house	22,615 00
7. Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	22,615 00
8. Cash in vault and not amounts due from national banks	41,218 68
9. Exchanges for clearing house	106,326 31
10. Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than Item 17)	14,060 31
11. Total of Items 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18	15,612 25
12. Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasury	136,958 90
13. Interest earned but not collected—approximate—on Notes ad Bills Receivable not past due	5,000 00
Total	4,700 23

LIABILITIES

	Dollars Cts.
1. Capital Stock paid in	\$100,000 00
2. Surplus and undivided profits	65,000 00
3. Undivided profits	29,837 21
4. Interest and discount collected or credited, in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate)	4,336 14
5. Circulating notes outstanding	100,000 00
6. Net amounts due to National Banks	5,517 27
7. Net amounts due to banks, bankers and trust companies (other than included in Items 31 or 32)	61,011 95
8. Demand Deposits other than bank deposits subject to immediate withdrawal within 30 days	66,929 72
9. Individual deposits subject to check	678,433 97
10. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)	31,303 12
11. Certified checks	2,149 14
12. Dividends unpaid	60 23
Total demand deposits (other than bank deposits subject to Reserve Items 31, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41)	719,964 24
Bills payable, with Federal Reserve Bank	75,000 00
Total	\$1,161,037 31

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

County of Newport, S. J. George H. Proud, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE H. PROUD, Cashier,
Packer Braman, Edward A. Brown,
Notary Public, Edward S. Peckham,
Wm. H. Langley,

Dir. 34—

The members of the First Baptist

John Clarke Memorial Church have accepted with regret the resignation of Rev. Albert H. Adams, Jr., who will leave the pastorate here April 1st to accept a call to the First Baptist Church of East Greenwich. Rev. Mr. Adams was several times asked to reconsider his decision to leave Newport, but could not see his way clear to do so.

Lieutenant George W. Smith, Jr., formerly of this city, has been recommended for promotion to the rank of lieutenant-commander. He has been attached for

THE SIEGE OF NEWPORT

A Most Interesting Account of What the Historian Bancroft Called the Best Fought Battle of the Revolutionary War.

On the 20th, when D'Estaing, who had promised to return, made good his promise by coming off shore near the east channel, it was only to inform Sullivan that, in the shattered and dilapidated condition of his fleet, he must proceed, according to his instructions in such event, to Boston to refit. The Admiral by passing through a channel between Nantucket and the banks, made his way to Boston, whilst Lord Howe, who followed him for a time, returned to New York.

Character of D'Estaing

D'Estaing had many noble qualities, but he was not very reasonable. His officers complained that he was haughty and domineering, provoking their resentment by his caprice, his petulance, jealousy and injustice, holding them responsible when not at fault. He was active, indefatigable and brave, never sparing himself; but he never listened to advice and his mistakes judged by the event were frequent. Jealous and eager for glory, his enthusiasm was youthful in its ardour. Enterprising, bold to recklessness, nothing daunted him or seemed impossible, but he was wayward, sensitive, quick to take offense, tenacious and stubborn. In his letters to Sullivan he was courteous and friendly, and if he ever expressed dissatisfaction with his landing on the island which Lafayette in his conversation with Mr. Allen of Providence in 1824, said he did not believe, it was an afterthought, and from the feeling that he had been unjustly censured himself for the course he felt compelled under the circumstances to pursue in going to Boston. On August 7th, he had written that he should make his own descent upon the island when opportunity offered. On the 8th, the day he forced the passage and laid his fleet before the town he wrote requesting that he might know when Sullivan was ready to cross in order to render him aid. But his letter could not well have reached Providence till late that day, and the troops having arrived from Boston, Sullivan had collected the rest from the different encampments, some of them many miles off, and in general orders already directed that they should be provided with three days' rations and thirty rounds of cartridges, and be drawn upon the shore in battle array to embark the next morning at six o'clock.

It hardly seems probable that D'Estaing's letter of that day could have reached him, and if it had, as his reason for asking to be informed when the crossing was to take place, was that he might co-operate, Sullivan would not naturally have changed plans affecting the movements of ten thousand troops for a whim of the admiral if he had not interpreted his wishes by the rules of common sense. When the orders of the General were issued Butt's Hill was still occupied by the British. Marshall says that Sullivan did not learn that it had been evacuated till daybreak on the 8th; and not knowing how soon the British might return, he did not see fit to delay crossing over and taking possession whilst he could do so unopposed, as considerable loss might have been inflicted upon his army in the boats, had that stronghold been retained by the enemy. He did leave a large force at Tiverton ready to join D'Estaing under Lafayette, who says he was present at the councils held that day upon the Languedoc. The French officer who published his journal of the expedition states that Lafayette took an active part in urging the disembarkation of the French contingent on Cononicut. The whole story of discontent as to the crossing was clearly a myth, and if D'Estaing felt aggrieved, or in his ill humour professed to be, it was wholly without cause. Up to his departure success beyond expectation had attended the enterprise. Twenty thousand men and a powerful fleet seemed force sufficient to give it success. The sailing of the admiral created disappointment but gave little ground for absolute discouragement. His squadron was much more powerful than any the British could array against it before Byron should arrive and that event was not yet to be expected. The Americans speculated upon the possible contingencies, but felt assured of the speedy return of the French triumphant. They had gone too far to recede. To keep each other in heart was the part of patriotism; their obvious course was to proceed towards Newport, push their advances, construct lines, plant their batteries and await patiently the reappearance of their allies.

Description of the Island

For readers unfamiliar with the island some further description may help to explain the operations of the siege. Near where the Tiverton and railroad bridges now cross to the mainland, Howland's Ferry then spanned the Seconnet passage. The upper portion of the island, narrow and rising into hills—Butts, Turkey, Anthony and Quaker's—pear like in shape, grows in breadth till, some dozen miles below, its southerly line fronts on the sea. Sachuest Beach near the Seconnet passage, and Eaton's near the town of Newport in coves opening to the south are separated by a rounded promontory known as Easton's Point. At the end of the beach near the town the shore takes a new direction towards the southwest along the cliffs now lined with villas, then in pasture accessible by country lanes guarded by gates. These cliffs reach their southerly point near the boat-house, and thence the shore winds for several miles in a westerly direction broken by bays and headlands to the Beaver Tail channel by Brenton's Point, separating Rhode Island from Cononicut, nine miles in length, but of no great breadth, forms thus the west shore of the middle channel, the main to the harbor of Newport, three miles from Beaver Tail light at its entrance. It is now guarded against attacks by Fort Adams, but in 1778 was protected by forts and bastions, rendering it difficult of access for hostile fleets. Outside of Cononicut spreads the west channel or Narragansett Bay with its wide mouth to the ocean extending down to Point Judith. This bay, with Rhode Island on the east, Narragansett shore and Warwick on the west, with the islands of Cononicut, Patience and Providence in its midst extends some thirty miles to Providence River. Between Rhode Island and the mainland opens the east passage which

washes the east shore of the island. Of no great width but deep for navigation, it swept down by Cundall's mill, now known as the glen, by Foggy Ferry to Compton, along where is now the Indian avenue and the third beach to Sachuest Point on the sea, near the beach of that name to which allusion has already been made.

Some two miles back from the Bathing Beach, Honeyman's Hill rises with gradual slope over 200 feet in elevation, its skirts towards the sea, guarded by the Easton's Pond, a lagoon in 1778, flooded five feet deep nearly down to the sand by damming up Laundry Brook that feeds it and forms its outlet at the east end of that beach. If the progress of the siege had rendered it an object these accumulated waters could have been drained off. But while it shielded the town and formed part of its defenses, it served also to protect the left flank of the Americans on Honeyman's Hill, and as the bottom, if drained would have been boggy and infested with mosquitos, it was not thought best to disturb it. The outer British lines from the bathing beach to Coddington's Cove on the west side of the island above Tammany, projected in their centre on to Bliss' Hill, half a mile from Honeyman's. The town on the western slope towards the harbor, guarded on the north by Tammany, a natural fortress, the dungeon keep of the British, lay beyond the reach of the American artillery, all houses within their range having been demolished.

On the main road two miles from the town stood not long since a smithy at the fork of the east and west road, which there diverging run either side of the island. About four miles above the fork these two roads are connected by a cross road above what is known as the Gibbs Farm, formerly the residence of Dr. Channing. This fork of the two principal roads had been proposed in the first council of war, July 26, 1778, as the centre of the American position during the siege. As it was important to outflank the British left at Coddington's Cove and keep open these roads for retreat, should the safety of the army be endangered, this formed part of their lines. Above the fork, at Slate Hill, Livingston and Jackson opposed the British advance the morning of the battle, and on the cross road, four miles above the fork Wade cut down later so large a portion of Col. Campbell's regiment. This general view at this stage of our narrative will render more intelligible the operations of the twenty days we propose to describe, and to show why Honeyman's Hill was occupied, and why the attack was not made from the southwest against Newport as proposed by D'Estaing or from the north as more recently suggested.

The Americans at Butt's Hill

The Americans, somewhat disconcerted by the departure of the fleet, as the whole plan depended for success upon its co-operation, halted two days at Butt's Hill, expecting its return. Tuesday, the weather had been capricious, with thunder storms and heavy showers, but in the afternoon clearing, Sullivan, in general orders, addressed to his army, drawn up on the slope of Butt's Hill, words of encouragement suited to the occasion. He announced their proposed advance early the next morning toward Newport. As the day ended the clouds, which somewhat earlier hung lowering over the two fleets hundreds of miles at sea, and burst upon them as they were coming into action, gathered over the camp, and poured down in torrents. The gale in its violent gusts blew down the tents, and many men and beasts perished. Three days this tempest raged with little intermission. Every effort was made for the comfort of the men, and also, by filling words to keep up their courage. The ruined powder and provisions were replaced from the neighboring states, and when the weather cleared, the army commenced their march.

To protect the orchards from the sea-winds, the cattle from raids, the enclosures then as now were guarded by huge walls of substantial stone work. The march down the island, to guard against molestation from the enemy, occupied both roads and the space between them. Pioneers levelled the walls as they advanced, so as to admit of progress without delays of formation, to resist attack without confusion. The first day's progress, as they were expecting the speedy return of the fleet, which might change their plans, was but six miles; the headquarters, Sunday, being at the Gibbs place. By the seventeenth, the army occupied their proposed lines from Honeyman's Hill to beyond Coddington's Cove. A strong reconnaissance on Friday, the 14th, to Honeyman's, observed from the town, confirmed the wisdom of their selected position with their left upon its crest and slopes. It also exhibited the British lines, and showed that no fleet, hostile or friendly, was in sight.

Location of the Troops

With Gouyon, an experienced engineer instructor of war to Lafayette, and who was killed in 1792 as Major General in the French army, with Lane and Gridley to aid, the bastions, seven or eight in number, skilfully constructed and judiciously placed, drove the enemy back from Bliss' Hill, and by the 24th, behind their inner lines. When Clinton arrived on the 31st with reinforcements and intersected the effect of these batteries, he expressed his surprise at the garrison having so long been able to continue the defence. We know now that provisions were short, that when the fleet returned on the 20th, if D'Estaing had consented to remain two days longer, Newport would have surrendered, and it after the 28th the siege had been prolonged, the British and Hessians would have concentrated around Tammany.

D'Estaing kept his promise to return, but shattered by the storm, and in battle, it was only to inform Sullivan that he was constrained by his instructions in such an event to proceed to Boston to refit. It is said that his officers were less inclined to remain than himself. Lafayette and Greene in vain besought him to stay two days. Their urgent remonstrances proved unavailing, and the admiral, with the two frigates he had left in the east channel to protect the American landings, sailed away. His department on the 22d led to discouragement, which endangered the safety of the army.

Sullivan's Hopes

Sullivan in general orders, misinterpreted without the context, or misrepresented, expressed his hope that America, with her own arms, could achieve the success which her allies declined to help in obtaining. Lafay-

ette and Fleury thinking this might give umbrage to their sensitive countrymen, Sullivan in his orders of the 24th, removed all possible ground for it, in acknowledging our obligation to France. Except in giving us Lafayette, help had been up to that stage of the war of little utility. Her proffered aid had induced preparation which had actually crippled our means of fighting out our own battles and imperiled the cause.

Sullivan's Generals Differed

His generals whom he had invited to express in writing what course it were best under the circumstances to pursue, differed in their recommendations. Greene and the majority advised pressing the siege, and if the weather permitted, and enough volunteers remained to warrant it, to send a few hundred men from Sachuest beach by boat to land on the cliffs, south of the town, who, working their way in the fog or dark to the fort built round a red house, commanding the bathing beach, might take it if possible by surprise. If succeeding, signals along the line with false attacks would create confusion, while several thousand men sweeping across the cliff, three trusty men from New Hampshire sent by the general as scouts, after killing one man and wounding two were taken, the other preliminary conditions did not appear, the garrison redoubled its vigilance, the army numbered but 5,400. Sullivan despatched Lafayette to D'Estaing at Boston to send down his troops to the north end of the island. The siege was pressed apparently with unabated vigor, while preparations went on for removal, and at ten on the night of the 28th the main part of the army with every article of value withdrew to Butt's Hill, which they reached at two, and there rested against the probabilities of the coming day.

At dawn the British sentinels discovered the withdrawal of the Americans from their front. Word was sent at once to Pigott. They could not be sure that what was unusual might not indicate some covert attack. Prescott and Brown occupied the abandoned works. Smith, with the 42d, 43d and flank companies of the 22d and 54th was despatched up the east road; Lasberg, with the Hessian chasseurs, Anspachers of Voit and Ceaboth, up the west. The former were soon after reinforced by the 54th and Hessian regiments of Huyn; the latter by Fanning's provincials. Pigott in a carry-all with an aid directed these movements from the main road. The reinforcements to Smith sent for when the road was found blocked to Quaker's Hill by Wigglesworth did not arrive till he had gained his position on the summit.

Location of the American Army

Col. Henry B. Livingston, with Jackson's regiment and other troops, forming one light corps, had been stationed by Sullivan at Windmill Hill to protect the front of his army; another under John Laurens, with Henry and Talbot on the west road for the like purpose; in their rear at the cross-roads, about three miles in advance of his position at Butt's Hill, Wade with the picket of the army in support. Two regiments were sent to reinforce them, with orders to keep up a retreating fire and to fall back slowly. At seven, the British columns advancing, a series of skirmishes ensued. It is said the earliest important conflict took place at Windmill Hill, probably Slate Hill. Livingston, with his command, resisted the attack of Smith with vigor and persistency, as it was not designed to bring on a general engagement there. Livingston, after inflicting much loss on the enemy, drew back content with harassing Smith's further progress, who pressed on to encounter Wigglesworth and Sprout, of Glover's brigade, on Quaker Hill.

Major Talbot, whose heroic capture of the Pigott galley in September is related, six miles from Newport charged on the Hessian lines and drove them back. John Laurens, conspicuous in white and green, on a noble charger, in command of a regiment of continentals in buff and blue, and other troops, attacked the enemy whenever opportunity offered, pouring down upon them from every wall and knoll a galling fire. He took possession in turn of a line of forts along the west shore, and the Hessian Malberg describes him as impeding their progress and repelling their attacks with success till outnumbered. When in danger of being surrounded and cut off, he too withdrew, fighting as he went, to the main army.

The heavy loss inflicted on a British column in the cross-road above the Gibbs' changed. In a field butting on that road to the south, on the east road and an intermediate road parallel with the east road, favorably conditioned for the purpose, Wade had placed in ambush part of the picket. The 22d, Col. Campbell's regiment, advancing up the east road, turned into the cross-road. When least expected, the Americans leapt from behind their covert, and poured a storm of bullets in the faces of the astonished foe, and before they had recovered from their bewilderment, another volley cut down one-fourth of their number. Mention is made by Malberg of several other skirmishes which took place in the early morning, and the Coal Mine was the scene of the strife.

Description of the Battle

As Smith reached the base of Quaker's Hill, he found Col. Wigglesworth with Col. Sprout's regiment from Glover's brigade, and another on his right under Col. William Livingston from Varnum's, drawn up to dispute his ascent. He sent word to Pigott that the enemy were there in force. Col. Trumbull, aid to Glover, relates the incidents of the fight. Smith was twice repulsed, and many of his men captured. But as this was not the proposed battlefield, orders came to draw back, and this retrograde movement was effected with great order and regularity. It being supposed that the Americans intended to cross the mainland, the British pushed on, looking for some favourable opportunity to attack their rear-guard. Sullivan's dispositions had already been made to draw them on to the ground that he had selected nearer Butt's Hill, and for this purpose his baggage train and wagons had been marched towards the ferry. The advanced troops, as ordered, disputed the ground and fell back to the main army. Smith, pushing on as Wigglesworth withdrew, encountered Glover's whole brigade with the guns and fell back behind the lines of Quaker Hill, which with Turkey and Anthony, surmounted by strong bastions, the British army occupied, reinforced the water battery, covering as well the space between it and

Location of the Troops

About a mile or more from this line of hills, beyond a valley interspersed with clumps of trees, thickets of copse, and meadows, rose to the north the slopes of Butt's, above 200 feet in elevation, surmounted by a fort. In front of the work was drawn up the first line of the Americans commanded by Greene, who had under him that day his cousin Christopher, Varnum, Glover and Cornell as brigadiers. Greene's right. Col. Henry B. Livingston and his light corps, composed in part of Jackson's regiment, had been sleeping behind the hill deaf to the roar of the guns, renewing their strength, exhausted by a sleepless night and their morning combat. Roused from their well-earned rest, they were sent round the hill to watch their chance, take the enemy, if they could, at disadvantage, and drive them from the field.

Piggott, observing his army in danger of defeat, collected his reserves to succor them in their need. But Lovell and the second line advancing, held these reserves in check till Livingston, following his instructions, closed virtually the fight.

The opportunity anticipated came. Greene, relieved of the pressure in his front, advanced four regiments, crowding his assailants in the meadow, who became more and more disorganized away from any base of operations and without support. Livingston had bidden his time. At the propitious moment he led Jackson's regiment at double quick with bayonet fixed, fiercely on the foe, who, taken by surprise, some wounded and exhausted, made such resistance as they could. They soon gave way and the whole mass of combatants opposed were swept across the field and up the slopes of Quaker's Hill, till they found shelter behind its lines. Their pursuers captured on the hill, as they went, one battery as trophy of their noble charge and well gained triumph.

The Enemy in a Panic

The panic spread. Lasberg led his Hessians back to Anthony, his foes in hot pursuit; the rest of the British army moved with all speed and in confusion to their entrenchments. Malberg says the battle thus ended at 4 p.m. Pigott in his report says that towards the evening the Chasseurs being advanced and in danger of being cut off from the British left, he sent Fanning and Huyn to their relief, who after a smart engagement obliged them to retreat to their main body on Windmill Hill. Of this operation Col. Trumbull says, "towards evening he was ordered to take Lovell's brigade of Massachusetts militia to aid in repulsing a body of the Germans pressing our right. When they gained the ground no enemy was to be seen. They had been overwhelmed by other troops and had already retired. This last fought battle of the war, lasting nearly twelve hours, between five thousand on either side, in which the enemy were driven from the field at the point of the bayonet, with a loss of 1,023 men, was something more than a skirmish, as Pigott pretended. In its well contested fight, long doubtful issue, the consequences involved, it ranks with the most important battles of the struggle for independence."

Battle Ended, Dead Buried

The general expectation of both camps that the battle would be renewed next day was happily disappointed. To bury the dead and alleviate the sufferings of the wounded, fitted better the sabbath day. Col. Campbell of the 22d, came out for leave to seek for his nephew killed by his side. At noon came a letter from Washington that Clinton's fleet was on its way with 5,000 troops from New York. Pigott, before its arrival, had no wish to renew the combat, and the Americans concluded to make preparation for battle, and at the same time quietly for crossing. When night came, the guards still pacing their rounds, every article of value and all the army passed to Tiverton. Lafayette, who had rode to Boston, 70 miles in seven hours Friday, and back sixty miles in six hours on Sunday, arrived at eleven to help superintend the transportation. As Sullivan's barge was the last to leave the shore, the enemy appeared upon the hills and four members of his life-guard were wounded in the boat on the passage across.

Prescott Takes Command, Pigott Returns

Sir Robert Pigott soon after surrendered his command to General Prescott, leaving as a momento of his rule, the galley Pigott in defense of the east channel. The British fleet had burnt Falmouth and Fairfield, but were soon occupied in defending New York or blockading D'Estaing in Boston. Silas Talbot, who had done such good service on the west road the morning of the battle, fixed out in September the Hawks in Providence, with sixty picked men to capture the galley. In a fog he passed Bristol, and watching his opportunity, floated down the east channel at night upon the tide, under bare poles where prudent caution. A boat with muffled oars having first ascertained its exact position, his vessel, veiled in the mist, pounced upon the galley lying unsuspecting like a log on the midnight waters, with its eight twelve-pounders. Fastening his grapples, Talbot and his men, breaking through its nettings, overpowered the watch. Its drowsy crew, not knowing whether fire or wreck impended, flew from their hammocks to be driven down upon them. Before daybreak the prize was moored in a friendly haven.

Lasberg when he, supposing the approach to the fort comparatively open, pushed down his Hessians, sure of capturing it. Its two batteries, engaged in beating off the ships, still renewing their efforts to silence them, kept them employed. Some portion of his troops reached the vicinity of the FIVE—Siege of Newport—1-27 G fort with formidable menaces. As other Hessians came down to join the rest, two battalions of manumitted slaves and Indians posted in the thickets under Major Ward, undiscovered, awaited their approach, and as they came within range, four hundred marksmen poured in their fire. The Hessians, shattered and bewildered, faltered, turned and fled, leaving behind them heaps of dead and wounded where they fell.

Neither Sullivan nor his generals forgot that the fort by the bay was the key to their own position, nor the enemy that to take it was their objective aim. They strove to press to the left along the lines of Greene, hoping to cripple him as they went, and reach the bastion, but ever found in their front an obstinate resistance.

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The Hessians Charged Again and Again

Again and once again tradition tells us the Hessians charged to be repulsed. Their colonel, a few days after, applying for his exchange to another regiment in New York, fearing in some future fight to become a victim to the resentment of his men for such a sacrifice of life. Meanwhile Sullivan, with his able staff, who did that day good service, watched the progress of the battle from the hill, guiding and directing its operations. As Lasberg with the Hessians was pressing hard on Cranc, and Smith striving ineffectually to disengage his broken ranks from Greene, a regiment of Continentals, held in leash for such occasion, thwarted Lasberg's purpose, reinforced the water battery, covering as well the space between it and

FLED IN DISGUISE

Noted Men Who Escaped Captivity by Subterfuge.

In Hours of Grave Danger Soldiers of Proved Bravery Have Not Hesitated to Save Lives by Ingenious Flight.

Gen. Hans von Beseler of the German army is said to have escaped out of Poland in disguise as a stowaway on board a Vistula river steamboat. In the fall of 1914 Von Beseler was glorified as the conqueror of the city of Antwerp, the chief stronghold of Belgium and the chief port of continental Europe. Germany's conquering heroes of 1914 have been vanquished and Von Beseler is but one of a great company of notable fugitives who have saved their lives by fleeing in disguise. Judge Jeffries of English history, whose name is associated with the "bloody assizes," tried to hide himself and escape the vengeance his savage cruelty incurred by donning the garb of a coal miner and hiding in a tavern at Woking, but he was recognized, captured, imprisoned in the Tower of London, where he soon died. Prince Charles Edward Stuart, pretender to the throne of Great Britain, escaped from Scotland in petticoats, disguised as Betty Burke, maid to Flora MacDonald. Louis Philippe, the "citizen king" of France, fled to the coast of Normandy where he posed as "Mr. Smith," a British subject, in order to secure passage to England on a steamboat. Napoleon III, while a pretender to the throne of France, was imprisoned in the fortress of Ham. After several months of confinement repairs were begun on the fortress. Napoleon bribed one of the carpenters to amuse him in repaire. He dressed himself in coarse overalls and blouse, shouldered a short plank

Charles M. Cole,
PHARMACIST,

302 THAMES STREET

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Gerald—May I kiss you?
Geraldine—Mother is in the next room.

Gerald—Well, she will stay there a long time before I kiss her.

OIL OF YOUTH



First Kid—Say, what is the oil of youth?

Second Kid—Why, strap oil, of course.

ON THE BOSS



The Boss—You're the biggest fool I know.
The Office Boy—You forget yourself, sir.

RUN



The Amateur Dog Catcher—Wonder what you does in a case like this?

POULTRY

REDUCE WASTE BY CANDLING

Difficulty in Determining Quality of Certain Classes of Eggs in Commercial Plants.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Although the candling method of determining the quality of eggs in the shell is the best known for commercial grading, recent investigations conducted by the United States department of agriculture show that one group of eggs of inferior quality cannot be detected by this system, and that it is inadequate in grading with another group. The investigations, reported in Department Bulletin 702, show that experienced candlers and those using extreme care do not make many mistakes in grading eggs. Eggs with green whites and those having a normal appearance but bad odors are not recognizable by candling. White rots, more particularly mixed rots, eggs with yolks slightly stuck to the shell, blood rings and eggs with bloody whites are not always detected, and are included in the group most frequently misclassified by inexperienced or careless workmen. Eggs with brown shells or light-colored yolks make detection between good and bad specimens more difficult.

In the studies with skilled candlers, who candled a number of cases of 30 dozen eggs each, the average proportion of bad eggs misclassified per case varied from 0.2 in spring flocks to 10.77 in very low grade cold-storage eggs. The percentage of bad eggs which could not be found by recandling ranged from none to 6.93 per cent per case and depended on the grade of the eggs examined. In the commercial candling of 128,597 eggs, 5,995 bad eggs were found, of which 71.65 per cent were recognized by candling and the balance, or 28.35 per cent, were not found until the eggs were opened and examined individually. Then it was observed that the 28.35 per cent was divided between a group of 17.02 per cent bad eggs, which in many instances are distinguishable by candling, and a second group of 11.33 per cent consisting of types of bad eggs which cannot be discovered until the eggs are broken.

The accuracy of candling depends upon the quality of the eggs and the skill of the candler, according to the bulletin. In plants having poor management and poor candlers the number of good eggs in the discard sometimes reached 11 dozen to the case. The en-



Candling Eggs in a Government Poultry Demonstration Car.

forcement of a system of checking the work of individual candlers, particularly in plants employing inexperienced help, was found to be the best way to maintain high efficiency and thus eliminate waste by grading marketable eggs as rejects.

BEST WEIGHT FOR LEGHORNS

Three and One-Half Pounds for Hens and Four and One-Quarter for Cocks Is Average.

There is no standard weight given for Leghorns; though the average may be said to be three, and one-half pounds for hens, and four and one-quarter pounds for cocks. Pullets and cockerels are a trifle under these weights. Some strains run heavier, which is obtained by introducing Minorca blood. It is thought that some of the English breeders have crossed a little Wyndotte blood, for their Leghorns are of a much different type.

Early Belgian Art.

Three painters who helped to beautify Belgium are associated with the Burgundian dynasty in Belgium—Hans Memling and the Van Eycks, Jan and Hubert. The work of the first of these has in it characteristics that are typical of the early Belgian art, the love of detail. All the pictures painted by early Belgian artists are full of details of fur, brocades, jewelry, gold, silver, oriental rugs and richly carved furniture. This pleasure in the outward appearance of things is noticeable in Memling's "Virgin Enthroned" in the Uffizi gallery, Florence. The geometric pattern of the rug, the violin, the apple, the castle in the background are all worked out with photographic realism. Memling's delight in the surface of things is like the pleasure a merchant feels when he fingers a fine piece of textile.

POULTRY



IMPORTANT KIND OF POULTRY

Common Economic Classification Is Based Upon Adaptation to Certain Lines of Food.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The first step toward the increase of supplies of poultry products through the use of the type best suited to production is to get a correct understanding of type. In fowls, the most important kind of poultry, the common economic classification is based upon the adaptation of certain types to certain lines of food production. Three such distinct types are recognized—the egg type, the meat type and the dual-purpose type, which is commonly considered an intermediate of the other two, though really it is the primary type of which the others are modifications.

Because the smallest standard breeds are distinctly of the egg type, the largest breeds are good layers only



Chickens Are Usually More Healthful When Kept on Open Range.

under expert care and the best known of the dual-purpose breeds are of medium size and weight, small size and great activity are commonly supposed to be characteristic of the egg type, large size and an indolent temperament are supposed to characterize the meat type, and medium size without either marked energy or great indolence is supposed to be characteristic of a mediocre dual-purpose type. These misconceptions arise from a too literal acceptance of the designation of a type as the definition of that type.

Not only do breed types tend to change but ideals of breeders as to the most desirable type for a breed change. In fact the breeders are rarely in full agreement as to the precise type which should be preferred, and consequently nearly every breeder of superior ability has his "strain," which while conforming to the general description of the standard presents distinctive peculiarities in points where a standard cannot be rigid. Such elasticity in the application of standards is, in the nature of the case, inevitable. It is not at variance with the purpose of standards in stock production but is in harmony with their function of securing general progress toward approved ideals.

Within the range of each breed type there exist, on much smaller scale but still in marked degree, the same differences which distinguish the three general types—the egg type, meat type and dual-purpose type. Observation of individual differences along these lines gives insight into the properties of type which affect production.

SLACKER FOWLS NOT WANTED

Connecticut Bureau Arranging Demonstrations Showing How Loafers May Be Detected.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Sell your slackers hens and buy War Savings stamps is the advice of the county agent in Middlesex county, Conn. The county farm bureau is arranging slack-her demonstration showing how these hens may be detected and disposed of to advantage. Good fat hens will bring 35 to 38 cents per pound, live weight, at the present time. In these days when idleness means direct loss the farmer cannot afford to support loafers on the job, says the county agent.

PRODUCING EGGS IN WINTER

Comb of Laying Hen Is Bright and Red and Pin Bones Well Spread Apart—Mate Layers.

If winter egg production is desired, only winter layers should be bred. It is easy to select the laying hen. Her comb is bright and red and her pin bones will be well spread apart. Observations should be made during the slater so that the poultry keeper will know which of his hens are good layers. These should be marked so that they may be used for mating next spring.

"Why do you drop so many pennies in that slot machine?"

"Oh, I like to patronize a proposition that hasn't raised its price."—KANSAS CITY.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

In the Dust

By DOROTHY DOUGLAS

(Copyright, 1918, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

In the lovely old home in Alost, half way between Brussels and Ghent, there was turmoil; there were whisperings, hurried searchings for treasures and hasty donning of coats and hats. The German soldiers were on their way through Belgium and M. and Mme. Victor de Paepel felt that home would be safe no longer for their beautiful young daughter, Maria. Hence they had ordered her to flee, with two of her brothers to protect her, to London, if possible. The brothers were too young for service, but were old enough to take care of their sister on the contemplated trip.

"Just one moment, father," Maria said impatiently, "I am coming." She was trying to hide a little box of keepsakes in the dust pit underneath the fireplace. Surely no German raiders would find it there, and if they did—what good, to them, a withered rose, a crumpled dance card, a worn Latin grammar with unformed handwriting on its inner cover? And yet to Maria these things seemed to be the dearest of all her possessions; it was to this treasure box that she flew instead of to her jewel case or to her wardrobe when the signal came that the enemy was close upon the town of Alost.

Paul Nys, her playmate since early childhood, had given her the rose at her first dance. Only yesterday Paul had fled along the seashore to escape the raiders. He was of military age, but having served for a few weeks in his own Belgian army had been found not strong enough for service and had been exempted. But being of military age he was the more desirable as a prisoner in the hands of the approaching Germans. What care they that he was physically unfit?

Maria wondered, even as she hurried to obey her father, where Paul had gone. Would she ever see him again?

"I found your silly little box of withered rose leaves and your school book with the name of Paul Nys written all over it, Maria," he wrote her. "I can tell you are corresponding with him in America. What does it mean?"

This was the part of the letter that most interested Maria. She regretted the irreverent handling of her treasures, but she had now a more tangible romance to make her happy: She was now really betrothed to Paul and the gold signet ring was the seal.

She was determined to go to Paul in America and she wrote her father. With a determination no one knew she possessed, Maria got the consent of her parents, arranged for her transport, and in time sailed for New York.

She was met at the boat by the same firm of gentlemen who had taken care of Paul and was welcomed into the home of the junior partner to stay until Paul could come from Philadelphia and make proper arrangements for their marriage. It had been two years since she had seen him.

The change of climate had made Paul strong, and Maria hardly knew him when at last he arrived.

With the help of their new-found friends they made plans for their wedding in the tiny Belgian chapel in New York city.

"It's so strange—when I think of my sisters' big weddings at home," said Maria, as she turned over her wedding ring.

"But—I hope you'll be just as happy, dear, as if my family was all here to welcome you into it," said Paul, kissing his bride.

"Just One Moment, Father!"

In a few moments she would be on her way to England, a refugee. And Paul, who had chosen the seashore, where would he eventually find himself? Perhaps in far-off America, thought Maria.

After several days of travel by foot and by truck Maria and her two brothers found themselves crossing the channel into England. At last they found the London boarding place of which they had an address from their father.

One night when she and her brothers were preparing for the evening meal she looked out of the window.

"Look! Gustave! Quick, quick!"

The brothers rushed to the window.

"It's Paul!" they exclaimed together.

"How tired and ill he looks," Maria said, her voice trembling.

"And hungry," added Leon.

"Hungry," Gustave said, wistfully.

"He's come to a fine place for a hungry man, eh, Maria?"

Maria looked thoughtful. "It isn't strange, after all, that he should have come here, is it? Father and his brother both knew of this place, I remember."

So at dinner the dusty traveler, Paul, sat by his playmates and neighbors back in Alost. And how sweet Maria looked to him! He had never realized how pretty was the sister of his school friends.

"But—where are you going, Paul?" asked Maria at length.

"To America. I shall find work in those linen mills, for that is all I know about."

"When do you sail?" asked Leon.

"To-morrow. I have letters to a firm in New York. They will meet me, and then I am to go to Philadelphia, wherever and whatever that may mean. But—I am thankful to be going."

Maria's face fell. "Are you, really, Paul?" she asked.

Paul looked at her strangely for a moment. "Why—certainly, Maria. Why not?"

"I was thinking how very far it series from—Alost, Paul."

"Will you write to me, Maria?"

Maria nodded. She had blushed, she knew not why.

And that night, while Maria's two brothers were out trying to supplement their society boardings home dinner by means of food purchased at a bakery, Maria, quite untrue to the

bringing up of a proper Belgian girl, sat on the steps of a big London stone house and talked for an hour with a young man.

In that stone house Maria learned much and Paul felt much that he had hoped he would not be compelled to feel, knowing that he must go far away.

"One day you will come to America, Maria?" he half asked, half stated.

"Oh, the war will be over and you will come home, Paul."

Paul shook his head. He had talked with many a wise man since coming to England, and he knew that the war would not soon be over.

He pulled off his signet ring—a big, rather clumsy old gold circle—and gave it to Maria. "Would you like to keep this—until I do come home?"

"If you will keep this," Maria said, hugging him her tiny ring. It barely went over the knuckle of his smallest finger.

That was all. Paul sailed for America next day. Maria went down to the south of England to live with some family friends in Bournemouth.

Often the little Belgian refugee sat and wound the big signet ring round and round on her slender finger and thought of Paul in far-off America—America now at war with the common enemy—and she wondered when she would see him again. She thought of her treasure box back in the dust pit in Alost. She was sentimental.

One day she had a letter from her father. He had ventured to return to Belgium from Holland, whence he and his wife had fled. He had visited the wreck of their old home and had found it in unspeakable condition. Curiosity or fate had prompted him to look in the dust pit from which spot he had had such difficulty in moving his daughter nearly two years ago.

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Historical and Genealogical.**Notes and Queries.**

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed:
 1. Names and dates must be clearly written.
 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given and make a question as brief as possible, consistent with clearness.
 3. Write on one side of the paper only.
 4. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature.
 5. Letters addressed to contributors, etc., to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1919

NOTES**A FIGHTING WHALE'S TRIUMPH**
(By Capt. John DeBlois of the Ship
Ann Alexander of Newport)

(Continued)

Capt. Gibbs asked, with an eye to business, "How does the wreck bear from us? We'll go down and get the oil out of her. But what are we to do with these boats?" I quickly replied, "Take everything you want, Captain, but let me get once more on terra firma." I had got enough of that voyage. But we sailed for the wreck, and reached her the next day at noon. The Captain ordered away two boats, and if he wanted another boat he'd set a signal. He invited me to go with him. I thanked him very kindly, but said I'd had enough of that wreck. Off they started, with the intention of getting everything out of the ship. When they got there not one of our crew dared go aboard. Two men from the Captain's boat ventured to swim to the wreck, and got a lanyard attached to the mincing machine. This was all they got from the ship. The sea was still breaking over her and it looked so frightful there, they didn't dare to remain aboard long. Only the bolts held the upper decks on, and it looked as though the upper deck would come off and the bulk go to the bottom at any minute. So they abandoned the good ship to her fate.

Our being picked up as we were was most marvellous. The vessel I met before my disaster had cruised there six months without seeing any vessel except mine. And the Nantucket fell in with not a single ship on the way in.

Nineteen days after we left the wreck, Captain Gibbs landed me and my crew at Paita, Peru. The men were placed in charge of the American consul, but over me he had no control. Here I fell in with Captain Thomas J. Lee of Newport, master of the bark *Platina*, of New Bedford. This meeting was most pleasant. We were old friends as we had been shipmates on three long voyages. He treated me with every kindness, introducing me to friends and in other ways performing kind offices that I remember with gratitude to this day.

Captain Bathurst, now dead, gave me a home and did everything that was possible for my comfort. While there I had a severe illness. The excitement and overexertion of my recent experience had completely prostrated me. I had been there six or seven days when a schooner came in port bound for Panama. I begged a passage in the vessel, as I was in a hurry to start for home. The American consul wanted me to wait and take a steamer. But I was impatient to go, and a steamer was not due until three weeks. I was sure I could gain time by leaving on the schooner. So I worked my passage on this vessel. Among the crew were three Nantucketers, Captain Valentine Riddell, who is still living, and two others who were afterwards lost. On our way down we put in at Tourbez, at Guayatini Bay. Here I saw Capt. Benj. S. Clarke, who lived in Brockton, Mass., master of the bark *Clarice* of New Bedford. He also showed me much kindness. Among the vessels in port was the *Rebecca Simms*, of New Bedford, which I had seen just before my disaster. With the captain of our schooner I went aboard, and he inquired of Capt. Jernegan, if he had heard of the *Ann Alexander*. He said he'd seen her on the off-shore grounds shortly before, reported the oil she then had, and said she had started off after a whale. Then turning and seeing me, he exclaimed in astonishment, "Where in the devil did you come from?" and gazed around for my ship. I told him what had befallen me in the short time since we had parted. The consul at Paita had given me a sealed letter directed to the American consul at Panama, and on my arrival there I presented it to him. The consul received me kindly, but advised me to stay aboard the vessel, as the town was very sickly at that time, and also told me that it was not best to cross the isthmus then, as there was more sickness at Chagres than at Panama. Accordingly I stayed aboard. I gave an account of my disastrous voyage to the *Panama Sun*, and people had some little difficulty in believing that so unimposing a man as me had passed through so dreadful an ordeal.

Well, when the time came for me to start, I declared it my intention to walk over to Gorgona, but the consul told me I never could get through. I must ride and accompany the mail, which it then took seventy miles to carry. About sixty persons besides those that had charge of the mail made up the company.

At that time a much smaller party could not travel in safety, as travellers were frequently attacked. This was before there was any travel on the railroad. The good people of the town had, in view of my destination, raised a considerable sum of money for me, depositing it with the editor of the *Sun*. I believe to hand over to me. But this editor made it convenient not to see me, and so I saw nothing of editor or money.

Well, at last we were ready to start. I started astride my mule, which was a strange craft for me. As we were passing through the town, the mule made a bolt for his owner's house and actually entered it. The owner made his appearance, and by his energetic aid I was enabled to catch up with the train, which was led along the trail by a guide. After we had gone four or five miles we came upon the mires, which were terribly deep and treacherous. It one got off the track into these sloughs, it went hard with him. We saw in the mud three mules which had been

abandoned by their owners. Only their noses could be seen and some of the party humanely ended their misery by shooting them. Our party was made up mostly of persons returning from the mines, and they were as jolly and happy as could be over the prospects of reaching home. But the loss of my ship weighed my spirits down, and I didn't have any inclination to join in their hilarity. I didn't whip my mule with the same vigor as they, and they got a quarter of a mile ahead of me. I thought I could catch up most easily by cutting across. So I turned my mule from the track, and he sunk into the mire. I got off into the mud and slumped up to my armpits. I urged my mule forward, striking him on the head, as that was about all there was of him above the mud. He made a desperate struggle, got out and caught up with the train. I also managed to get out after pulling off my boots and coat, which I lost. I reached my mule, as the party had stopped on seeing him coming up riderless, and bestriding him once more, I made sure that I kept up with the others. In my bag, which went with the mail, I had other clothes. When I reached Gorgona I got my bag, and going to the river I took a good wash and donned my clean clothes, and thereafter journeyed forward quite comfortably.

The End

QUERIES.

10343. VINCENT—Can any one give me the birth date of William Vincent? He married May 31, 1670, Priscilla Carpenter, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Arnold) Carpenter. His mother was Fridgwith, sister of William Carpenter, of Providence, and perhaps she sent over her children, William and Joan, to the care of their uncle in America. His sister Joan married John Sheldon about 1660. William Vincent married a second time Jemima —. What was her surname and dates? William died about 1695.—R. P.

10344. TAYLOR—Who was John Rogers Taylor of Newport and Mary Grinnell of Jamestown. They were married by Rev. Erasmus Kelly Mar. 7, 1772.—A. A.

10345. WILBER—Would like the dates of John Wilber and Sarah Hubby, who were married March 22, 1772.—A. A.

10346. SMITH—Jonas Smith and Mary Williams were married in the First Baptist Church December 2, 1772. Wanted: their parentage and the names of any children with dates.—A. A.

10347. CORNEL—Sept. 16, 1773, Mathew Cornel and Elizabeth Shreve were married by Erasmus Kelly. Is this Mathew Cornel related in any way to the Elizabeth Cornell who was the wife of John Eaton Holt? Elizabeth Cornell was born about 1795, and died Oct. 8, 1864. She was the daughter of Perry and — Cornell. I would also like to know her mother's Christian name.—G. E.

10348. IRISH—Who was Elizabeth Irish of Middletown, who married Joseph Weedon, May 10, 1792. Were there any children, if so, I should be glad to have their dates.—J. I.

THE METHODIST CHURCH CENTENARY MOVEMENT

A comprehensive idea of what the Methodist Episcopal Church Centenary Movement contemplates in the way of church development and extension into foreign and home fields can be gained from a tentative outline of projects regarded as essential to the Centenary leaders and made public today at the Boston Area office of the Joint Centenary Committee.

The list of projects is based upon the original plan when it was expected that the aggregate sum to be raised would be but \$80,000,000, but subsequent demands and plans under consideration make it more than likely that before the end of the campaign the total will be increased to \$120,000,000 and possibly more. The Centenary leaders, however, look upon the spiritual phase of the campaign as much more important than the financial. The Centenary leaders have practically decided that the money raised will be apportioned as follows:

Five millions—Emergency war work, rebuilding, equipping, making possible our future work in the lands where war has made devastation.

Five millions—1174 village church, mission residences, chapels, institutional churches in foreign missionary lands.

Seven millions—600 primary schools, 25 colleges, 10 printing presses and equipment, 51 secondary schools or academies in foreign lands.

Two millions—80 hospitals, dispensaries and physicians' residences and headquarters.

Four millions—Work among negroes in the South and in the North \$4 million—Work among the highlanders of the South, mountaineers.

Three millions—Work among Italians and other South Europe races now living in America.

Seven millions—Industrial groups, regions like Gary, Indiana, and nearby industrial centers.

Seven millions—Downtown evangelical institutional centers where the nations mingle, where people are transients.

Five millions—Rural Methodism, community churches, etc., in rural regions.

Seven millions—Strategic suburban and city fields.

Seven millions—5000 native preachers and native teachers.

One million—250 native doctors, nurses and medical and surgical assistants in foreign mission lands.

Two millions—The frontier territory in America.

Twenty-eight millions—New buildings, remodelling and building parsonages in present foreign mission fields—a vital need.

Five millions—to be distributed in work in Hawaii, in Oriental missions on the Pacific coast, in Utah missions, development of Christian leaders.

Of these millions, China will get nearly seven, Africa two, Mexico one, India five, and South America six millions.

Mr. David J. White of East Greenwich, who for many years was clerk of the State Senate, who for several weeks has been very ill with double pneumonia, is reported as still holding his own and hopes of his recovery are entertained.

THE QUESTION BOX

All questions to be answered in the issue of the current week must be received at the Mercury Office not later than Tuesday. This column is conducted in co-operation with the Newport County Farm Bureau, all questions being referred to the County Agent and Home Demonstration Agent for their answer. Farmers of the County should not hesitate to ask questions. They will all be answered.

Question—Can you tell me how much acid phosphate to use with hen manure to make a well balanced fertilizer for potatoes. How much of each should I use per acre? What can I use in place of hen manure to get the same results if I do not have enough to cover my land?—C. H. L.

Answer—Two tons of hen manure and 200 pounds of acid phosphate to the acre will make a satisfactory fertilizer for potatoes. Without hen manure you can get the same results by using 330 pounds of Nitrate of Soda and 500 pounds of Acid Phosphate per acre.

Question—Can you tell me how to get rid of lice on small pigs? We have a litter 5 weeks old that are badly troubled with lice.—A. H. B.

Answer—Take some ordinary machine oil, make thin by warming in an oil can, and apply this oil liberally to their necks, backs and hams and the under side of the jaw and between the front legs. To be effective, the oil must be rubbed in the skin thoroughly. If the sow is infested treat her in the same way. Clean up all litter in the pens and disinfect with any of the coal tar disinfectants.

Question—My apple trees are infested with a scale which I believe to be San Jose. What should I do to rid them of the pest?—H. F. N.

Answer—Spray the tree thoroughly with either lime, sulphur or miscible oil. Either of these preparations can be purchased at the leading hardware stores, with directions on the can. In using be careful to cover the tips of the branches as well as the trunk and main branches with the spray, for the spray must come in actual contact with the scale in order to kill it, and a few scale left will breed very quickly and soon cover the entire tree again.

Mr. Stephen P. Cabot, headmaster of St. George's School, delivered a very interesting illustrated lecture on "Switzerland" before the Unity Club on Tuesday evening. Mr. Cabot has travelled extensively in that country and is a great lover of the place as well as the people.

Major Jeremiah P. Mahoney paid a visit of inspection to the Police Station on Tuesday evening and had a heart to heart talk with the members of the department. This was his first official visit to the Station since his installation as Mayor.

The U & I Social Club will give the second in its series of dances in Masonic Hall on Monday evening next.

Rhode Island Normal School**SPRING TERM BEGINS**

Monday, February 10,

at 9:00 o'clock A. M.

All candidates must be graduates of approved high schools and must take entrance examination, which is excused in advance by special certificate.

For catalogues or other information, apply to WALTER E. RANGER, Secretary Trustee, 110 State House, or to John L. Alger, Principal, Rhode Island Normal School, Providence.

Public school teachers of Worcester are interested in a plan for the unionizing of all teachers in America. A movement toward this end is progressing and it is believed that many teachers of Massachusetts will join the organization.

Howard L. White, opera singer and cellist, died at his home, 61 Riverside drive, New York city, from pneumonia tonight. He was stricken with influenza Saturday. His wife, Evelyn Scoville, also a prominent singer, is ill with the disease, but is expected to recover.

Lt. Wallace C. Day of Springfield, Mass., who received the Croix de Guerre for bravery in France and was wounded several times has been appointed as a messenger for the House of Representatives. Sergeant-at-Arms Peirick, who selected the young man for the position, had purposely held it open for some deserving returned soldier. Lt. Day is 28 years old.

Charles H. Chamberlain, secretary of the East Hampden Agricultural Society, petitioned the Massachusetts Legislature that the state reimburse the society for losses sustained by closing its fair by order of the board of health. The committee on municipal finance reported a bill to permit cities and towns to appropriate money for celebration of the return of soldiers and sailors.

Proud of her record in making the biggest catch of fish for the season, 24,000 pounds, the steam trawler *Albatross* of the Coast Fisheries Co. celebrated by using her wireless to notify her owners of the catch, thereby establishing a precedent in the use of wireless by fishing vessels.

This was the first time in the history of the country, as far as is known here that a fishing vessel used wireless, except for emergency calls.

A man who has been posing as "Sergt. Frank Staples" a wounded soldier, and giving addresses at various meetings in Haverhill on his alleged experiences in France, was arrested for the federal authorities at Boston. It is charged that the man is Eldon A. Taylor of Lynn who was at one time in the United States Infantry, and was sentenced to 10 years at the military prison at Fort Totten, New York, for desertion.

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It's Not The First Cost That Counts

It is the cost per yard of service, the cost of upkeep and the kind of service you will get. Those are the things that make or break, and determine whether the first cost is high or low.

CRAWFORD RANGES

Last as long as any other Range built; but they consume a third less fuel, and do a heap sight better work though they

COST NO MORE

Will you buy your Runge blindfolded or will you study into the facts? If you study carefully you will buy a CRAWFORD—everybody else does.

TITUS'

LOWEST PRICED FURNITURE STORE IN TOWN

225-229 Thames St., Newport, R. I.

NOTICE**ADMINISTRATION NOTICE**

New Shoreham, R. I., Jan. 25th, 1919. THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Board of Selectmen of the Town of New Shoreham Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of NANCY M. MOTTE, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement herein.

CARRIE B. DEWEY, Administrator, with will annexed.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

Newport, Se. January 15th, 1919. THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the State of Rhode Island at the close of business of the administration with the will annexed of the estate in Rhode Island of ALEXCK BOARMAN, late of Streeport, Louisiana, deceased, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement herein.

The undersigned also hereby gives notice that he has been appointed agent in Rhode Island of J. M. Grimmet, late testamentary executor of the estate in Louisiana of said ALEXCK BOARMAN.

AYLSWORTH, BROWN,
49 Westminster Street,
Providence, Rhode Island.

1-25

NOTICE

To prevent water pipes from freezing people are requested to shut off the water at the shut off in the cellar of all houses. If water is allowed to run as a means to prevent freezing the water supply for Newport will soon be exhausted. For yesterday and last night the consumption of water increased 700,000 gallons. With the ponds and reservoirs frozen, and the quantity of water in storage less than one month ago, unless the greatest care in the use of water is practiced serious conditions will soon confront this city.

NEWPORT WATER WORKS

Newport, R. I., Dec. 7, 1918.

ISLAND SAVINGS BANK